CAR Chapter 10 Review

Studying Text

*Studying text helps students think more deeply.*

The importance of text structure: To understand how text is organized and use it the process.

External Text Structure:

* Parts such as pre-face, table of contents, appendixes, bibliography, indexes.

Internal Text Structure:

* Tells, shows describes explain the content
* Enables readers to differentiate between important ideas compared to less important ideas
* Five main text patterns (Description, sequence, comparison/contrast, cause/effect, problem and solution)

Description: Provides facts, characteristics, traits, features about a topic

* Lists the important characteristics

Sequence: Facts, events, concepts into a sequence.

Comparison and Contrast: Likenesses or differences among people, events, concepts, etc.

Cause and Effect: Show how facts, events, or concepts happen because of other facts, events or causes.

Problem and Solution: Shows the development of a problem and one or more solutions.

Graphic Organizers: Help learners comprehend and retain text.

* Outlines
* Compare/contrast matrix
* Problem and Solution outline
* Network Tree
* Series of events chain
* Semantic Map

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Writing Summaries:

* Write in own words to maintain authors point of view
* Teachers show through guided reading process
  + Students read, turn book over and write everything they remember about what they read.
  + Organize information onto a graphic organizer

Polishing a Summary:

* We often forget to teach how to write a polished summary
* Compare a well written summary written by the teacher to that written by a student.
* Present the class with 3 different summaries (excellent, ok, poor) Let the students rate and discuss all three summaries.
* Team students into pairs and let them read their summaries to the class.

Making and Taking Notes:

* Summary Notes: Condenses the main ideas of a text selection into a concise statement.
* Thesis Notes: Answers the question “What is the main point the author has tried to get across to the reader?”
* Critical Notes: Captures readers reaction or response to the authors thesis. Answers the question “So what?” First state the authors thesis, then state the readers position in relation to the thesis and defend/take a position.
* Question Notes: Raises a significant issue in the form of a question. The question is the most important part of what the reader has read.

Note-taking Procedures:

* Over 50% of material is forgotten only minutes after reading it.
* A system of note taking triggers recall and supports retention.
* Take notes often in a variety of forms.
  + Reading Logs: Serve two purposes
    - Aid in organizing and synthesizing information
    - Clarify and review text material pg. 342
* Annotations: Cognitive Literacy Strategy Across Content Area:
  + Helps students understand text structure
  + Identify and analyses important concepts and communicates understanding.